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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 19. WEEKLY EDITION. MARCH 15, 1873.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1873.

SENATE.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of the following Western bills:

Act to amend the charter of the borough of Latrobe.

Act incorporating the West Penn Coal Company.

Act incorporating the Brownsville Construction Company.

Act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Cove City Railroad.

Act enabling the School Directors of Chartiers township to borrow money.

Act providing for the grading, etc., of Kirkpatrick street, Pittsburgh.

Act confirming report of viewers in certain cases in Allegheny county.

Act authorizing to the evidence of title to real estate in the county of Allegheny.

A further supplement to an act consolidating the several wards of the city of Pittsburgh for ordinational purposes.

Supplement to an act to incorporate the East End Life Insurance Company, conferring banking privileges.

An act to incorporate the Compound Trust bank, with amendments.

Authorizing the city of Allegheny to issue water bonds.

An act to vacate Coral street, in Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh.

To incorporate the Youghiogheny River Improvement Company.

Bills Introduced.

Mr. McClure, a supplement to divorce law, providing that the person guilty of adultery shall not marry during the life time of the party getting the divorce.

Mr. McKinley, supplement to the New Castle and Franklin Railroad.

Mr. Humphreys, supplement to act relating to Board of Health and Port of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Rutan—Act to appoint an Inspector of Oil in Butler county.

Additional Insane Asylum.

The bill to erect an additional insane asylum in the northeastern part of the State was passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following miscellaneous business was disposed of:

Mr. Allison, of Washington, presented the following bills: Supplement to the act incorporating the borough of Monongahela City; supplement to an act releasing Benjamin Coursin from the payment of collateral inheritance tax; also, petitions numerously signed against any change in the Road laws of West Bethlehem township.

Mr. Sample—Petition of nine hundred citizens of Allegheny county praying for a liberal donation to the Centennial celebration; also, an act to authorize the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg to erect a free bridge.

Mr. Ballantine—An act to erect a free bridge over the Monongahela and Ohio rivers, at the Point, in the city of Pittsburgh; also, an act extending the time for the city to levy for the grading, paving, curbing, and for construction of sewers in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ramsey—An act authorizing the Treasurer of Allegheny to countersign bonds and list of applicants for tavern license.

Mr. McCormick—Supplement to Penn avenue Improvement Act. The House finally passed the City Councils relative to commissioners selecting different kinds of pavement for one street.

Mr. McCormick called up the resolution appointing Commissioners to the Vienna Exposition and had the same passed.

Penitentiary Removal.

Mr. Newmeyer called up the joint resolution relative to the removal of the Western Penitentiary, which passed. Mr. Allison having amended it by adding the name of George V. Lawrence.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on Col. Baldwin's Militia bill. After some slight amendments by Mr. Smith, of Fayette, the bill passed.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The House then considered the Centennial Appropriation, with Mr. Ballantine, of Allegheny, in the chair. Messrs. Mitchell and McCormick spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Brockway and Orvis against.

At one o'clock the House adjourned till three. The House resumed the Centennial bill was debated until five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Newmeyer, the bill was passed up to third reading and laid over.

The Usury Bill.

The amendment of Mr. Hancock, of Philadelphia, in the chair. Mr. Ramsey moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert a new bill. Mr. Ballantine opposed the amendment. Mr. Newmeyer moved to amend by making the loan \$1,000 or \$500 or smaller, and supported it with a lengthy argument, presenting about a cart load of petitions from miners in favor of the bill.

Mr. McCandless, of Allegheny, opposed and Mr. Latta favored the bill.

Western University Appropriation.

Henry M. Long, F. M. Magee and a delegation of Pittsburghers appeared before the Committee of Ways and Means on behalf of an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Western University, to found scholarships and procure scientific apparatus. The committee said the appropriation was much needed by the institution which was regarded as one of the best institutions in the country.

Night Sessions.

The House has been in session on the Usury law and the Senate on the Philadelphia Election laws. The Screen bill recommended by the miners, and amended by Mr. Orvis, of Center, so that the operators may make contracts with their employes, was defeated in striking out Lawrence county, was finally passed—69 to 12.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1873.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House bills were reported from committees, and few new ones not previously messaged, all of which will be on the printed calendar for next Monday.

Mr. Wainwright reported an original resolution to revise the revenue laws.

Mr. Mahon, an act regulating the licenses of druggists.

Mr. Newmeyer, the Coal Oil Inspector's bill and bills relating to medical practice.

Mr. McCormick, the bill relating to the Twenty-ninth Judicial district.

Mr. Smith, of Fayette, an act to preserve the surface of lands over mines and quarries.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Humphreys—To allow the Citizens' Passenger Railway to cross any bridge that may be built across the Allegheny river at Sharpsburg.

Mr. Wallace—Supplement to election law.

Mr. Collins—To give Courts power to incorporate springs and watering places, and to authorize the building of plank or other roads four miles in length.

Mr. Lemon—To incorporate the Ursina and Youg Valley Railroad.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The regular calendar for to-day (Tuesday) contains many Western bills. The Allegheny list is quite lengthy, containing the following:

An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas of Allegheny county, authorizing the granting of charters of incorporation to boards of trade.

A supplement to the several acts in reference to the barring of entailments.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

An act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery and other objects.

An act relating to ground rents, defining the extent of the lien of judgment for the recovery of arrears, in cases where the title to land charged with the rent has been divested by judicial sale or conveyance, and restraining the issue of execution in certain cases.

An act regulating the license and other fees to be paid by insurance companies not incorporated or organized in this Commonwealth.

An act supplementary to an act relative to incorporated companies, approved April 10, 1868 (H. R. 169.) An act regulating the fees of coroners, and justices of the peace acting as such.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the filing of receipts for interest or partial payments upon mortgages recorded in the office of the recorders of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Security Safe Deposit Trust and Guarantee Company, approved April 12, 1866, granting discounting privileges.

An act to repeal State tax on horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations and professions.

An act extending the existing laws authorizing the construction of sewers in the city of Allegheny to the borough of Sharpsburg.

An act to incorporate the South Side Land and Improvement Company.

A further supplement to the act for the regulating of Courts in this Commonwealth.

A supplement to an act relative to change of venue, approved April 28, 1870.

An act to provide for the care and keeping of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth.

Allegheny and Pittsburgh Consolidation.

Rooms have been engaged at the hotels for the anti-consolidationists. The bill goes to the Local Judiciary Committee. Arrangements are being made that the committee shall hear expressions from both sides.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Humphreys—To incorporate the Warehouse and Storage Company; also, supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

Mr. Graham—Supplement to the Loan bank, allowing them to loan money on personal property and take mortgages which shall be liens against said property.

Mr. Playford—To repeal the wolf and panther law of Fayette county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read:

Mr. McCormick—New charter for the city of Pittsburgh, as revised by the Councils. Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations. Act opening, grading, &c., of Tustin street, from Seneca to Gist street: also, Forbes street, from Brady to Gist; act to allow widows to appoint testamentary guardians; act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Valley Railroad, J. D. Roddy, E. C. Pechin, A. H. Coffroth and others, corporators; further supplement to Pennsylvania avenue act, the same as approved by Pittsburgh Councils; also, an act to amend the intestate laws.

Mr. Ramsey—Act to incorporate the Press Publishing Company of Allegheny; also, bill to extend boundaries, open streets, and borrow money for the borough of Verona.

Mr. Newmeyer—Act to extend the boundaries of McKeesport; act to allow the National Tube Company to hold real estate in McKeesport; act relative to public road in Wilkins township.

Mr. Sample—Act to remove the dead and sell the burying ground of the Presbyterian church of Sewickley; also, petition in favor of an appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. Young—Act incorporating the North American Trust Company of Pittsburgh; act to incorporate the Fort Herron Inclined Plane Company, between Thirty-second and Neville streets, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ballantine—Act extending the time for filing liens for grading, paving, curbing and sewering Pittsburgh; charter for a free bridge over the Ohio river from the foot of Liberty street to South Pittsburgh.

The Usury Bill.

There was an effort to reconsider the Usury bill defeated last week, but it failed.

Vetoes by the Governor.

The Governor sent to the House his veto of the Woods Run Fund and Loan Association; also to the Senate a veto of the bill to pay for printing for the Constitutional Convention, as the Convention had power in the premises.

Appropriation Bill Reported.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Ways and Means, reported the General Appropriation bill. The following are the items for Western institutions: Dixmont, $26,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $15,000; Sheltering Arms, Pittsburgh, $5,000; House of Refuge, $65,500; General Hospital, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh, $10,000. The whole amount in the bill as reported is four and a half million dollars. It is expected this amount will be considerably cut down by the House.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1873.

The refusal of the Legislature to adjourn over for the inauguration at Washington, has enabled both Houses to get up even with the work of each. The House on Monday night, contrary to my anticipation, reached the Local Option bill and passed it. The filibustering of that body, to prevent its passage, put the work of that branch back, not more than half of the private calendar of last week having been got through with. The consequence was that when the House met yesterday it encountered two weeks work in one—a calendar of twelve pages, embracing 200 bills; and in order to finish it, three sessions were held, the House adjourning at 10:30 last night to 11 in the evening, adjourning for dinner and supper. In this way the calendar was disposed of. Do not understand that because this calendar was obtained that all the bills on many were passed. That number was acted upon, but many were postponed, some were killed, and quite a large number had to be carried over to the next day. There likewise were otherwise unconstitutional. The calendar, however, was disposed of, and it was a very hard day's work.

The Senate took the calendar of only half these dimensions, which it got through with in two sessions, but then the Senate is better up with its work.

The Senate devoted most of its session, today, to discussing the amendments made by the House to the supplementary Local Option bill. While the bill, as it came to the Senate originally, the Democratic Senators generally supported it, or acquiesced in its passage, and I commented, at the time, on the apparent desire of the Democratic Senators to pass the bill as a punishment to the liquor dealers for not interfering actively in Buckalew's behalf, last fall. To-day, however, the Democratic Senators have led off in opposition to the amendments made by the House to the bill, directing their opposition, mainly, to the provision postponing the vote on Local Option in Philadelphia to October next. The unity of that vote was broken, nevertheless, by the declarations of Mr. Wallace and Mr. Dill that, while they did not believe in Local Option as a measure, that Philadelphia county, they want to see the experiment tried and fairly tested. The first amendment, declaring all elections hereafter held on Local Option, but not to be held in Philadelphia, until 1874, was concurred in—28 to 2—the nays being Collins, of Luzerne, and Davis, of Berks: the amendment applying to Allegheny county was concurred in unanimously; and the last amendment, postponing the election on this question to October next, in Philadelphia, was adopted—yeas 19, nays 11. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Cutler, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Dill, Fitch, Graham, Heilman, Hoch, McClure, Naglee, Rustan, Strang, Wartell, Wallace, Waddell, Weakley, White and Anderson, Speaker—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Collins, Crawford, Chalfant, Davis (Berks), Humphreys, Lamberton, McSherry, Petriken, Randall and Rowland—11.

Absent—Lemon, McKinley and Playford.

Dill, Wallace and Naglee, Democratic Senators, voted aye. The nays were all Democrats except Humphreys. The full text of the bill is enclosed, as to-day sent to the Governor.

Quite a flutter has been created among those seeking corporate privileges, by the Governor's vetoes. I enclose you the Governor's veto of an Iron Company's bill, and I am sure your readers will be glad to see it in full. [This veto appeared in our columns yesterday morning.—ED. COM.] The veto of a bank bill, at the same time, on other grounds, is equally strong and emphatic. The so-called safety section, hitherto, to the extraordinary pressure here for bills of this nature, and the immense number of them, has been the veto of Keystone Iron Company's bill brings the true reason to the surface as to that class of bills. The Governor shows conclusively that under the general laws of the State companies can be organized without coming to the Legislature at all, and with nearly all the powers contained in the charters presented to the Legislature; but then, these general laws contains a clause imposing personal liability on the stockholders for the debts of the corporation, and it is to avoid *that* liability they come here with bills for special charters. The bill vetoed by the Governor is just like a hundred other bills either passed or pending, and is almost identical with the charter privileges that can be obtained under the general law, with this one exception, and that accounts for the milk in this particular cocoa nut. It is to avoid the personal liability that the Legislature is besieged for special charters by men willing to invest their money in Mining and Manufacturing Companies.

I need not add that the Governor is generally sustained in his course, except by interested parties. The House ordered 5,000 extra copies of the message, and I heartily trust the Governor will be supported in its action. The personal liability clause was uniformly inserted in all charters ten and fifteen years since; and if charters have been obtained on this point, we should not now be overwhelmed with projects for charters that have received encouragement from the laxity that has crept into our legislation.

The veto of the Bank bill was also timely. The rush for bank charters is something appalling in its extent, and the uniform looseness with which they are all drawn makes a cautious and prudent man rejoice that the Governor has put a stop on this kind of legislation. His message throughout developes this charter-hunting spirit, and they characterize nearly all those offered:

First, To get authority on the part of railroad companies to borrow money and issue bonds without limit; *that*, fortunately, has been stopped.

Second, To get rid of the personal liability clause.

Third, To get power on the part of banks and banking companies chartered, to charge any rate of interest on discounts.

Besides these particulars, there is a manifest purpose, in the preparation of many of the bills, to render the subscriptions to stock and the payments loose and defective, affording an additional inducement to associate with such concerns, but leaving the door open towards making the stock subscriptions merely nominal, by failing to fix the amounts to be paid and the time of payment. Under another, these bills for the creation of corporations have indicated a much stronger purpose to get special and questionable privileges for their corporations than for their purposes, with the anxiety to protect the interests of the *public;* and for one I am glad the Governor has drawn the line and put a stop to this loose tendency in session.

The Centennial fellows are here and at it again. I hear that there is a prospect, now, that they will get $500,000, payable in one, two and three years. The bill was discharged by the superintendence of trustees to be named in the bill. That is, the money is *to be* used for erecting buildings for the Centennial Exposition, and is to be paid out only when such men as William M. Lyon, J. H. Shoenberger and other gentlemen of that class, who will be named in the bill, shall certify that the work has been performed and the money done before being paid for. This will stop all possibility of jobs and jobbing, and in that shape the bill may pass without serious objection.

Quite a number of lecture, petitioning the House

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 15, 1873.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

IN OUR Harrisburg correspondence will be found a tolerably close guess at the Apportionment Committee's division of the State into Congressional districts, the bill providing for which will be reported to the House to-day or to-morrow. Under this bill, should it become a law, Allegheny county will form two districts, divided as follows: Twenty-second, the city of Pittsburgh, the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson; Twenty-third, the remainder of the county.

TWO IMPORTANT propositions have been introduced into the State Constitutional Convention, one of which makes the owners of property in which games of chance of any description are allowed, directly responsible to the losers for the amounts that may be lost, which, together with the costs of prosecution, are to be recoverable at law, and made to constitute a first lien on the property affected. The other proposition makes the owners of real estate in which liquor saloons are kept personally responsible for all damages or injuries inflicted by any person while under the influence of intoxicating liquors procured in said saloons, whether such damage be personal or otherwise, or be the cause of withholding from any family the necessaries and comforts of life which could have been procured with money spent for liquor. The latter provision in the main resembles the stringent liquor laws now in force in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and some other States.

THE manufacture of carpets is one of the principal industries of Philadelphia, and anything seriously affecting that business must of course be felt in all other branches of trade. There are in that city some two hundred and fifty of these manufactories, giving employment to about fifty-three thousand souls. The number of looms is estimated at eight thousand, from which eight hundred thousand yards of carpet of different grades are turned out weekly. The amount of capital invested is over $3,000,000. Of late the manufacturers have been much embarassed, being unable either to effect sales of their accumulated stocks, or to procure advances on New York consignments. Many of them, it is said, seriously contemplate a suspension of operations for an indefinite period, purposely to relieve their stocks. To add to their other troubles, a general strike for the part of the operatives is probable, in conjunction with other labor organizations. Meetings have been held by the workmen within a few days past, at which the manufacturers were denounced in unmeasured terms. Many of the factories have been operated at a positive loss for months past, the proprietors preferring this course rather than a total suspension of operations. They have now determined to lower the wages of the workmen, a profit-paying basis; and in the event of the operatives refusing to accede to this, work will be stopped. Should the latter course be adopted, some fourteen thousand workmen will be thrown out of employment, and compelled to seek other work in an already overstocked labor market.

A DECISION, the principle underlying which is of considerable importance to society at the present time, when mixed marriages are every day becoming more common, and the old prejudices of Protestants and Catholics toward each other are wearing away under the attrition of those influences which a liberal age is bringing with it, was recently made by one of the higher English Courts. It defines the faith in which children of parents, one a Catholic and the other a Protestant, shall be educated. In the case at issue a Roman Catholic gentleman married a Protestant lady, and a verbal agreement was entered into before the nuptials, that if children were born, the boys should be brought up in the faith of their father, while the spiritual welfare of the daughters should be directed according to the mother's views. One child, a daughter, was born, and soon afterwards the father died; since which time the little girl has been carefully trained as a Protestant, and has imbibed very positive and definite religious notions. Recently, the brother of the girl's late father, relying upon a testamentary document executed by the deceased, claimed the guardianship of the child and the right to educate her in the faith of his family. The child was thereupon made a ward in Chancery, and the question of her religious training and general education had to be decided by suit. The Vice Chancellor ruled that it was the general doctrine of the Courts that a child should be brought up in the religion of its father, but an ante-nuptial agreement like the one in the case in point was sufficient to invalidate the usual rules of action. The Court held the welfare of the child to be more important than the wishes of its father, and would never allow its faith to be forcibly changed if it had already received and formed any definite religious impressions and views.

HUMAN NATURE OF OLD AND TO-DAY.

In the *Triumvirate*—a comedy of PLAUTUS, first acted at Rome about two hundred years before the Christian era—an old gentleman named MEGARONIDES pays a visit to his friend CALLICLES for the purpose of rebuking him for certain grossly immoral acts which the whole neighborhood has lately charged him with committing. CALLICLES had heretofore enjoyed an excellent reputation, and to MEGARONIDES especially who knew him intimately the charges at first appeared entirely groundless, but everybody repeated them and professed to believe them, and at length even MEGARONIDES, satisfied of their truth, went to remonstrate with the sinner. The colloquy which ensued is highly interesting on several accounts, and particularly as it gives a portraiture of individual and social human nature which is as true to the life now as it was more than two thousand years ago. Trait for trait those worshippers of BACCHUS and VENUS, in their sensitiveness to public opinion, in their estimate of the virtues, in their recognition of their mutual relations, etc., are seen to be just such people as the Christians of to-day who belong to the same social rank. We have, however, said more than was necessary to introduce a single passage from the dialogue. By way of bringing up the subject of his visit as delicately as possible, MEGARONIDES remarks that all good men and women are bound to keep away from them suspicion and crime. To this CALLICLES replies that the injunction is simply impossible, and when asked by his friend to explain, he says: "I am steward of my own heart, master of actions, and may avoid transgression, but suspicion rests in the hearts of others. Should I suspect you to have stolen a wreath from the head of the statue of JUPITER, which stands in the Capitol, though you may be quite innocent of the theft, how can you prevent me from still retaining my suspicion?"

Fortunately CALLICLES was able to prove to the entire satisfaction of his friend and of a majority of his neighbors that he had been not only entirely free from fault, but had acted with admirable generosity and wisdom in the affair, which had excited against him such intense public indignation. And yet—in the silence of biography on the subject—we may be perfectly sure that, after all, his reputation received definite and permanent injury from the scandal. Some, no one can tell how many persons, no doubt heard the disgraceful charges alleged and discussed, and being mere visitors in the neighborhood, or if residents, from exigencies of business, left the place before the real facts of the case were brought to light, and, therefore, as long as they lived continued to think of CALLICLES as a notoriously immoral man. Of those who heard of the affair and the right to educate her in the faith of his family. The child was thereupon made a ward in Chancery, and the question of her religious training and general education had to be decided by suit. The Vice Chancellor ruled that it was the general doctrine of the Courts that a child should be brought up in the religion of its father, but an ante-nuptial agreement like the one in the case in point was sufficient to invalidate the usual rules of action. The Court held the welfare of the child to be more important than the wishes of its father, and would never allow its faith to be forcibly changed if it had already received and formed any definite religious impressions and views.

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The suspicion attached to COLFAX's reception of large sums of money from Mr. NESBIT, a government contractor, of New York, evidently sprang in the first place from the other transaction, and by itself is of no importance. It is perfectly well attested that COLFAX never received nor expected anything from the Vice President's influence, and it is equally well known that the Vice President made no secret of the favors he had received from NESBIT. By the historian writing fifty or twenty years hence the whole affair, so far as COLFAX is concerned, will be represented as an example of a mole-hill magnified into a mountain by the unamiable human propensity to pull down the high placed and to convert actions good or indifferent into evil.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

Changes in the Tariff and Tax Laws.

The following bill was passed by both Houses of Congress, as an amendment to the tariff and tax bill adopted last year:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the date of the passage of this act, for all purposes relating to customs duties and importation, "beading bolts" shall not be held and construed to be under the term "stave bolts."

SECTION 2. That barrels of American manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty may be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and without requiring the filing of a declaration at time of export of intent to return the same empty.

SEC. 3. That foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the 31st day of July, 1872, and from which duties were not paid prior to August 1, 1873, though the same were not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefit of the provided for in the second section of an act, entitled "An act to reduce duties on imports and to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872, and such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse on or prior to the 31st day of July, 1872: *Provided*, That the benefits of this section shall not be allowed to any such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, make application therefor in writing to the collector of the port at which such merchandise may be entered.

SEC. 4. That on all kid and on all other gloves imported into the United States from foreign countries there shall be no discrimination in determining by appraisement the foreign market value of such goods, whether protected by trade mark or not, and that in no case shall the goods so protected by trade mark be appraised at a less foreign market value than the like goods not so protected; and no rule or pretended sale of such goods shall be held to fix a higher value.

SEC. 5. That section 59 of the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by the act of June 6, 1872, be further amended by adding to the first paragraph of said section the following words: "*Provided*, further, that the bonds required to be given for the exportation of distilled spirits shall be canceled upon the presentation of satisfactory proofs that the identical lot of distilled spirits have been landed at the port of destination named in the bill of lading, or upon satisf actory proof that after shipment the same were lost at sea, without fault or neglect of the owner or shipper thereof."

The Career of a Defaulter.

The career of James H. Burns, the defaulting Treasurer of Yates county, N. Y., who absconded last April, is a most singular one in many particular interest. Burns stood high in the public estimation, and was elected four successive times to the office which he held. In May last he became acquainted with a young lady living in the same town with his family, and a short time they disappeared, leaving no traces as to whither they had gone. Investigation showed that Burns was a defaulter to the amount of $40,000, he having left a letter stating that such was the fact, and that he had left on account of family difficulties. Diligent search was made for the missing Treasurer, but no clue to his whereabouts could be obtained until recently, when the county officers received a dispatch stating that Burns was in San Francisco. His presence there was detected by a police officer who, as it happened, was one of Burns's old schoolmates, and who, having heard of his defalcation, informed the proper authorities of his whereabouts. On arriving there the officers found Burns at a hotel, and he immediately gave himself up and allowed them to take him to New York without a requisition. He stated that when he left he went to New York and embarked with the young lady alluded to for Europe. They visited all the points of interest there, and then went to South America, to the Hawaiian and Society Islands, and thence to San Francisco, where they arrived in January last. He said that he had not passed a happy moment since he left, and that it was a relief to him when he was discovered and returned.

Close Measurement.

[From the Industrial Monthly.]

Some time ago Whitworth, the famous English engineer and machinist, placed on exhibition a set of three plane surfaces and a straight edge, all warranted to be true to the millionth part of an inch. Beside them he placed a measuring instrument, which easily and accurately indicated the errors by which the error of the surfaces and straight edge was limited, so that it would seem easy to find out the exact amount by which any piece of work differed from the precise size which it ought to have; and, consequently, it would almost seem possible to bring any piece of metal or other substance to the exact size required. So far, therefore, as the mere fitting together of the pieces is concerned, it would almost seem that we had reached a degree of perfection quite equal to anything than can be required.

THE recent forgeries perpetrated on the Bank of England recall similar attempts to defraud that institution made in the past. The most prominent forgeries of promissory notes discounted by the bank were those of Robert Aslett and of Fauntleroy. Through Aslett the bank lost $1,609,000 and through Fauntleroy $1,800,000. In 1862 great quantities of the watermarked paper used for Bank of England notes were stolen from the government mill by one of the employees of the latter, and were printed on at Birmingham. The printer admitted that he had been pursuing this dishonest business for a long time, and said that he had printed the whole of the notes forged on the Bank of England from 1855 to 1862. No estimate was ever published of the loss to the bank through these transactions.

M. HOUZEAN maintains that not only does each group of animals possess a language which is understood by other members of the same group, but that they can learn to understand the language of other groups. His dogs, for instance, perfectly understood his poultry. Cocks and hens have one danger-signal for the approach of a bird of prey, another for that of a terrestrial animal or for a man. When the latter was sounded, the dogs would rush out and bark, while to the former they paid no attention whatever. He therefore concludes that fowls infer the power of expressing slightly different but closely allied ideas, and dogs can learn to understand these differences.

The Clarion *Democrat* says that it is a significant fact that of all the horses stolen in that county of late, none have been taken from members of any of the anti-horse-thief associations, of which there are a number. Thieves generally know into whose stables they go for plunder, and avoid those which will send a hundred mounted men after them within twenty-four hours.

STRONG DRINK.

A Review of the Liquor Traffic—License and Local Option Laws.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I noticed in many of our States the absorbing question of intemperance and the liquor traffic, which is our greatest national and social evil, is claiming the serious consideration of the people. And there is an earnest inquiry after the most effectual means of relief from its fearful evil, either by suppression, local option or license, upon which I desire to communicate a few thoughts through your columns. Permit me first to allude to the character and extent of the business. It is a well established fact that the sale and use of strong drink is the most fruitful source of pauperism and crime, of social disorder and domestic wretchedness, deepening our moral degredation, and destroying over 60,000 precious souls yearly. Will we stop this commerce of death, or shall we perpetuate it by license and regulation, as a legitimate business? Lives are as precious, if taken away by the process of a month or year, as by that of a day.

Senator Seward in an address once said that "There is an irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery." There is now a similar conflict between temperance and intemperance, and one will ere long rule our nation. If intemperance through the liquor traffic in its moneyed interest rules, it will be to *ruin*.

Already the total sale in this country is over $700,000,000, and according to the best authority it burdens the republic with $60,000 paupers, at an annual cost of $100,000,000. The waste of grain, fruit, etc., is $50,000,000. The loss of productive industry to the country by drunkards and tipplers is $225,000,000. The cost of crime is $50,000,000. The support of insane and disabled is $100,000,000, wasting our country's resources over $1,200,000,000 yearly, and adding to the government revenue only $600,000,000. But what is that waste, to compare with the blighted hopes and sufferings of the broken hearted, and the oft neglected and pitiful condition of the drunkard's children, whose destitution should awaken our tenderest sympathies, and prompt us to rush to their rescue. There is no higher principle of philanthropy than to remove out of the way of the tempted and the weak, agencies of vice that lead to their downfall.

If we would stop the effect, we must remove the cause. Destroy all intoxicating beverages and thousands will come to the cross and honor our Savior who otherwise will be lost to our country, to virtue and to Heaven. Now it must be apparent to all that the educational, moral, and Christian development of the people are essential to free government, all of which are retarded by the traffic in strong drink. And no man can honestly and conscientiously powerless, when not sustained by correct legislation.

It is a universally acknowledged maxim of law, that "no man has a right to use his own to the injury of his neighbor." But the license and local option laws of the different States have all failed to suppress the traffic. The petition, to license the dram-shop and regulate the sale of intoxicating drinks, by a majority of legal voters, in each town, district or ward, by which hundreds, with names and creed all its demoralizing effects, may be imposed upon the majority of voters and upon all the women and children by the drinking class of the community.

When the object of our government according to its founders, is for the protection of its citizens, in person, property, and the preservation and improvement of their morals, that includes both sexes, and all ages, and not simply voters. For women and children are amenable to law and dependent upon it for the right to the protection of the law against the fearful evils of intemperance. And if the States have the right to license, regulate, or restrain the sale on occasions and occasions which they now do, they have the same right and power to prohibit entirely. Then the dram shop would witness a fight itself as an unlawful business, as much as a counterfeit printing establishment of government money, and would be much easier enforced than any system of license, local option or regulation. Many considerations, impolitic, but early reformers did not act on the principle of expediency, of inquire whether their position was popular, but whether it was right, and on that principle they stood with God through suffering and in death, and purchased for us our civil and religious principles, and we have the memory.

The first law enacted to regulate the sale of strong drink was by the Pilgrim Fathers, in 1633. Now 240 years of unsuccessful effort by legislation demonstrate the truth, should convince the American people that it cannot be done, to satisfy the principles of justice in civil or religious government, any more than we can regulate and license theft.

And though the laws of many States provide against the sale of strong drink to minors and drunkards, they leave all other classes exposed to the baneful effects of licensed dram shops, by which the States become partners in the crime of constantly adding new recruits to the ranks of intemperance, as its natural consequence, and then punish the victim by fine or imprisonment.

Now, if liquor must be sold, sell it to the drunken and fallen, those already ruined, and protect and save the virtuous and young of our States, the hope of the nation and of future generations, to whom we must look for the development of the country, in its highest interests, moral, religious, educational, political and commercial. If Christian people cast their influence for any form of license to the business, it cannot be other than placing the tempter into church fellowship, as he only sells what we license to be sold. If we would labor to reform the inebriate whose soul is in peril, we may consistently appeal to us the word of reproof, that he only drinks what we licensed should be sold to drink.

Now, as regards a civil damage act, however good in its intent it is well to remember that it is not a law of prevention whereby a dram-shop may be closed and its evil effects averted by a wife or mother who sees its insidious work and daily paid to the grog shop and sit up with them around the "fireside" and be "social," and "circle" them round with their arms, and—and all that sort of thing. The exercises are very interesting.

A notable fact is observed, says the *State Journal*, in the report of the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions Court held in different parts of the State within the past four or five weeks, namely, that so large a number of convictions were had of parties selling liquor without license, on Sunday, to minors and to drunkards. The fines imposed for these derelictions aggregate very large sums in many of the counties, in some instances as high as $1,000, while the sternness of sentences of imprisonment, when demanded, illustrates graphically the new force which public opinion has acquired on this subject. It is to be earnestly hoped that the final effect of all this will be for permanent good.

One hundred and ten inches of snow has fallen in the wilds of Luzerne county, and in most parts of Northern Pennsylvania this winter. There was more snow in Pennsylvania than in any State further north.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 11, 1873.

SENATE.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Albright—Act allowing the widows of parties dying without issue the right to all personal estate.

Mr. Cutler—Act to regulate the quality and price of gas, to appoint an Inspector and five Assistant Inspectors for the State.

Mr. Playford—Act to incorporate the North-west Company, with mining, manufacturing and other privileges.

Mr. Graham—To incorporate the German Improvement Company of Allegheny; also, to incorporate the Bellevue Cemetery of Allegheny, with power to hold land on the North Side not exceeding four thousand acres; also, to incorporate the Slaughtering, Curing and Rendering Company of Allegheny.

Mr. Anderson—Supplement to the Penn avenue act, allowing the Commission to lay any pavement they see fit.

The list as already published was passed.

Amending Bank Bills.

Senator Graham has had his hands full amending the various bank bills, making them conform to the restrictions put on them by the Governor's veto. He called up in addition to his list, the Home Real Estate bank, and amended it.

Senator Humphreys had the Montours Railroad bill postponed for one week.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House spent the entire day on the calendar. Every bank bill was reduced in rate of interest, and then a general dive was made at the various School Board bills, which authorized the borrowing of money at eight and ten per cent., reducing them all to six per cent.

The anti-Consolidationists have not made much headway. Mr. Alfred Slack seems to take the lead.

Exciting Debate on the Interest Question.

On the floor of the House an aggravating debate was had on the Philadelphia Mortgage and Guarantee Company. Mr. Orvis insisting that it should be brought within the legal rate of interest, and Speaker Elliott against the restriction. Mr. Orvis said that but one man out of the eighteen Philadelphia members voted for the repeal of the usury laws, and added, "Now comes the cream of your meanness." Mr. Newmeyer took a hand and the debate assumed the same shape as that on the usury laws, those who favored the repeal talking against the bill as making a special case. The yeas and nays were called, and resulted, yeas 43, nays 45. So the bill fell. Another was made to reconsider, Mr. Titterman, of Philadelphia, in the chair. There was a scene of confusion, the like of which has not been seen here this season. Members left their seats and crowded around the clerk's desk like an angry hive of bees. Mr. Titterman ruled one way, but the House shamed him out of it, and he decided another way. Then the House voted to adjourn, the bill was reconsidered and the debate opened again, and on a final call the bill passed, 43 to 42.

Adjourned till Wednesday morning.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 12, 1873.

The following bills were read:

Mr. McKinly—Authorizing the regulating of illuminating oils, the Governor to appoint inspectors for each county.

Mr. Graham—To allow James Omsier to establish a ferry across the Allegheny river from Twenty-sixth street, Pittsburgh, to Herr's Island.

The following bills were considered:

Act to repeal the tax on professions, occupation, cats and horses was amended by extending it to railway and manufacturing corporations, and then postponed and ordered to be printed.

The Screen bill was reported from the committee with Lawrence county inserted, which was stricken out in the House.

The bill to stock rivers with fish was passed.

The act to provide for filing receipts of interest and the payment of mortgages in the Recorder of Deeds office was passed.

The joint resolution relative to printing of acts of Assembly, and the act to compel Sheriff and Prothonotaries to make certain returns to Boards of Public Charities were passed.

The amendments to the Union Bridge bill were all concurred in, and it is now in the hands of the Governor for approval.

Mr. Wainwright refuses to withdraw his objections to the Allegheny City Gas Bond bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McClintock reported the Congressional Apportionment bill.

Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations occupied at two o'clock in the afternoon the largest rooms in the Capitol extension, where the Allegheny people present put in an appearance. William D. Moore, Esq., opened with the committee thought the ablest argument against consolidation. The only city charter which is before the committee, he said is not the one which was passed upon by City Councils. No attention has been paid to the amendments put on it by the Pittsburgh City Councils, as was the case in Erie, and here and referred before Councils took any action. Allegheny does not want it. She is free from debt as a municipal city. She is prosperous and happy. Neither have the people of Pittsburgh expressed any desire for such law. It is presented by a self-constituted committee, appointed themselves alone. Not only have they not desired it, but the people of Allegheny by an overwhelming remonstrance oppose it. The most thoughtful and justest element represents all of the city of Pittsburgh also have opposed it, and denounced it in the Pittsburgh Councils. In our own revolution it was a cause of complaint that the charters of free cities had been violated by kingly usurpation. In the case of free governments. To take away that government without cause shown—to enact a charter and code of laws for the government of sixty thousand people, is an instance of despotism not often attempted in the worst of times. The purpose of the bill is to make the people of Allegheny pay for the mismanagement and extravagance of Pittsburgh city officials. Allegheny is solvent, with a property worth six millions. Pittsburgh is actually bankrupt, her debt being from seventeen to twenty millions. The logic of Allegheny is a corporation having vested rights. Except for breach of her charter, or abuse of her franchises, she cannot legally be deprived of them.

City Solicitor Rogers followed on the same side and John Megraw against. Mr. Myler closed with a few very well timed remarks in opposition to consolidation.

The Jury Commissioners Bill,

which has been laying over on the objected list, was called and the usual number of amendments were offered. Then the whole bill was voted down.

Sealer of Weigh's and Measures.

David Lewis, of Allegheny city, was to-day commissioned as Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Special correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 11, 1873.

In the Senate, last night, the Republican Senators came to time, and a motion was promptly made by Mr. Rutan to reconsider the vote by which the Senate, ordered 10,000 extra copies of McClure's speech to be printed. The vote was reconsidered, and then the resolution was so amended as to print 10,000 copies of the *entire debate*, after it is revised. This is much better proposition and does not leave our men in the attitude of having indorsed McClure's speech by ordering extra copies of it. In that shape it went through. It is due to the Republican Senators to say that as soon as they had time to look at the matter, they realized and felt keenly the false position in which they were placed by the adoption of the original resolution; and when the Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday came up, claiming that the passage of the resolution was an indorsement, by a Republican house, of McClure's speech, the indignation knew no bounds. They were all smarting under the affront when the Senate met last night, and were at the time in the determination to revoke the resolution; but they finally yielded to the suggestion to print the whole debate together as relieving the whole matter of its personal and political aspect.

The shower of vetoes continues. The latest was the veto of a bill to pay the State Printer $25,000 for printing for the Constitutional Convention. The vetoes of Governors Curtin and Geary, were attacked by Democrats to-night. The Governor shows, conclusively, that the act calling the Convention provided that all bills for the expenses of the Convention should be paid by the Auditor General, the President on the State Treasurer, and that the Legislature had no right to interfere. And it is probable it would *not* have interfered had the Convention not refused to pay its bills. Since the passage of the bill just vetoed, the Convention has ordered its printing bill to be paid, so that Mr. Singerly will get his dues, thanks to the sagacity in action of the Executive. The Convention has been in session over three months, and might have afforded, long since, to order its printing bills to be paid, without needing to be stirred up to its duty by legislative reminder.

But, if vetoes fall thick and fast, to the alarm and terror of those who are affected by them, the fear of coming vetoes is much greater than that felt on account of what have already come. Yesterday and to-day, over a dozen bills have been recalled from the Governor by joint resolution of both houses, to save them from the ruthless guillotine. All of these are bank bills; and I confess to an utter inability to pump up any tears over their fate. Whatever others may think, I am satisfied the Governor is right. There has been something too much of this rush for special bank privileges; and bills have been passed on it he has been wholesome and serviceable. No one can realize, now, or tell, the full extent of the good done by the Governor's ringing call to "Halt! We shall know it, perhaps, hereafter; but for the present we must be content with the consciousness that a great good has been done in this, if in nothing more, that the public has been thereby brought to face the banking question and look at it in its many varying aspects. One other good, too, I am sure it has also done; it has convinced many of the members, who, last year, refused to extend their confidence to Gen. Hartranft, that they grossly misjudged him and did him injustice.

The veto of the Wood's Run Fund and Loan Association of Allegheny county was sent to the House, last nigh', and doubtless stimulated the recall of sundry similar bills now or lately in the Governor's hands. The House ordered one thousand copies extra of it to be printed, an evidence of the strong impression made by the Governor's argument on the members.

The House, by a very decided vote, refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill to repeal the Usury laws was defeated. The vote was 33 to 52, and it is certain that, in a full House, not over forty votes can be got together to favor such repeal. The feeling of the House on this subject is strong and decided; and the wonder, to an innocent looker-on, is that a body which can make up its mind so decisively on the abstract question of fixing legal rate for interest, and holding all beyond it as usury, should permit itself to engage in the work of passing bank bills, in every one of which is a clause authorizing that particular bank or institution to charge usurious rates of interest. What is wrong in general cannot be right in particular cases, and if all the rest of the people are to be allowed to charge only six per cent. interest, why should a bank be permitted to charge more? It cannot be that members want, by refusing to repeal the Usury laws, and yet authorizing the banking institutions they are anxious to create in their own districts to charge usurious rates, to secure to these institutions a monopoly in the business of usury. No, it cannot be *that*, although, to a casual observer, their course would seem to be open to that objection.

The Appropriation bill was reported in the House, last night, about a month behind its time. At the same time, some two hundred and forty bills were read in place! The tide is at its flood, and unless the House passes the Appropriation bill promptly, so as to enable the Senate to fix a time for final adjournment, the number will steadily increase.

Both Houses have been steadily engaged all day on the private calendar, and have got through with their usual amount of work. To-morrow the Senate has a public calendar, and the House a similar calendar on Thursday.

The Apportionment Committee, in the House, has about agreed on a bill, which will be reported on Wednesday or Thursday. I am not able to say, positively, what shape the bill will be reported in, but it will not vary much from the following:

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

1—The First, Second, Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

2—The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and part of the Seventeenth wards, Philadelphia.

3—The Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Sixteenth wards, Philadelphia.

4—The Fifteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards, Philadelphia, and both boroughs.

5—The Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth and part of the Seventeenth wards, Philadelphia.

6—Chester and Delaware.

7—Lancaster.

8—Berks.

9—Montgomery and all of Bucks not included in the Tenth district.

10—Northampton, Lehigh and the townships in Bucks county of Denham, Milford, Springfield, Richland, Quakertown, Haycock, Nockamixon, Tinnicum and Quakertown.

11—Pike, Monroe, Carbon, Wayne and the townships in Luzerne of Buck, Ben-creek, Salem, Hollenback, Covington, Jefferson, Madison, Roring Brook and Springbrook, and the boroughs of Bleakley, Dunmore, Goldsboro and Jessonburg, the city of Carbondale, and Twelfth ward, Scranton.

12—The rest of Luzerne.

13—Lebanon and Schuylkill.

14—Dauphin, Northumberland, Perry and Juniata.

15—Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Columbia and Wyoming.

16—Lycoming, McKean, Cameron, Lycoming and Montour.

17—Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

18—Snyder, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria.

19—York, Adams and Cumberland.

20—Union, Center, Clinton, Clearfield, Elk and Jefferson.

21—Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene.

22—Pittsburgh, the townships of Chartiers, Union, Scott, Stowe, Robinson, Upper and Lower St. Clair, Baldwin, Snowden, Mifflin and Jefferson, and the boroughs of Mansfield, Chartiers and West Elizabeth.

23—Rest of Allegheny county.

24—Washington, Beaver and Butler.

25—Clarion, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

26—Lawrence, Mercer and Crawford.

27—Erie, Warren and Venango.

It is understood here, to-night, that the Governor will appoint David Lewis, of Allegheny City, Sealer of Weights and Measures. The Allegheny delegation against Consolidation is here in force, to-day. The new charter was read in place, in the House, last night, and will be discussed in committee to-morrow.

SPECIAL.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Mr. Gladstone Resigns—Scene in the English House of Commons.

LONDON, March 12, 9 P. M.—Gladstone waited on the Queen at noon to-day, to tender his resignation. It is probable that Disraeli will be summoned to form a new Ministry.

The resignation "became" in the House of Commons last night when the defeat by the Ministry of the Irish University bill was announced, the excitement against which was intense. There was a scene of disgusting in tumultuous cheers. Among those in the gallery which was crowded during the debate were the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise and Prince Christian. The Scotch and Welsh members supported the bill. Mr. Lowe was unusually severe in their opposition. After the announcement of the result, Mr. Gladstone arose and said: "Circumstances given is certainly of a grave character, and as the House never wishes to continue its deliberations upon the existence of the government is in order to move adjournment until Thursday." The motion was carried.

In consequence of the late hour at which the result was reached, the editorial comments of the morning journals are in exceptionally restrained. The *Advertiser* and *Standard* are jubilant over the rejection. The *Advertiser* says it cannot imagine that even Gladstone will stoop to endeavor to stay in office. The *Telegraph* considers the resignation of the Ministry a foregone conclusion. The *Times* doubts that the Cabinet will take such a course.

The bill did not re-give the vote of a single Conservative member. Forty-seven Liberals, of whom thirty-six were Irishmen, voted against it; fifteen Irish members voted for it; seventeen absented themselves. John Bright, member from Limerick, were absent. Forty members participated in the debate. John Bright, Jacob Bright, his brother, and Mr. Roebuck of Lorne, supported the government.

The *Globe* this afternoon says Gladstone had an audience with the Queen at Buckingham palace, which lasted half an hour. The result is not known.

LONDON, March 12.—Information obtained late an hour as ten o'clock to-night, from members of the government, shows that no definite course has yet been decided upon. It is reported that Disraeli and Gathorne Hardy strongly object to take office at the present juncture on the ground that a few of the Conservative party are ambitious of power and the leaders will probably yield to their desire, and taking office will at once call a general election and go to the country with the expectation of winning three hundred and fifty seats in Parliament through the dissensions of the Liberals. There was a great gathering at the Reform Club to-night, at which Lowe, Lefevre and others addressed the excitement on the Irish University bill declared that they would support a vote of confidence if Gladstone was willing to accept it, but it is known that the latter is anxious for release from office. Last night's whip was the severest ever known. Sir Robert Peel almost upon his knees to go to the House, but fruitlessly.

2 A. M.—To one o'clock this morning, nothing was known in the highest quarters as to the result of the interviews of the Ministry with Gladstone or to see the Queen again at Buckingham Palace to-morrow. The students of Trinity College, Dublin have burned Gladstone in effigy.

World Special.]

LONDON, March 12.—The Cabinet set three hours to-day without arriving at a decision. Gladstone is anxious to resign and retire wholly from politics, his colleagues are endeavoring to induce him to remain upon the condition of receiving a vote of confidence. If he insists on retiring, Lord Granville will attempt to form a scratch Cabinet, excluding Fortescue, Hartington and Monsell, and conduct the government through the present session. Gladstone saw the Queen to-day, who is favorable to Disraeli. She encouraged Gladstone to retire. Disraeli seems ready to accept the office, but a portion of his colleagues object. Cairns is at Rome and Derby at Knowsley. Their absence increases the embarrassment. It is certain Gladstone will retire, but it is uncertain whether the dissolution of Parliament, a scratch Liberal Cabinet, or a Tory administration will follow. If the latter, Disraeli will try to pass Fawcett's University bill and then dissolve, hoping to return a large Conservative majority.

Spanish Constituent Cortes Determined Upon.

MADRID, March 12.—The Assembly yesterday definitely sanctioned the bill introduced by the government, suspending the sittings and convoking the Constituent Cortes on the first of May. Martos, President of the Assembly, and Lopez, Secretary, have resigned. Martos resigns from the hope of a debate on the Porto Rico abolition bill was resumed.

Battle Between Carlists and Spanish Government Troops.

MADRID, March 12.—It is rumored in this city that the Army of the North, under the command of Gen. Nouvillas, has opened a check from the Carlists and has retreated to Pampeluna to reorganize. Gen. Nouvillas's losses are said to have been considerable. Senor Figueras has arrived from Barcelona. Dispatches from that city report that tranquility prevails. The government has received intelligence of the defeat of a Carlist force numbering 4,000 men, under the command of Dorregarray. Many of the insurrectionists were killed.

PARIS, March 12.—Letters from the frontier give the particulars of an engagement on the 9th inst. in the North of Spain, between a band of Carlists under Soroveta and a force of Spanish government troops. The insurgents, who were entrenched on the heights of Organon, were attacked by Spanish troops. A long and obstinate fight took place, resulting in the defeat of the government forces, which was compelled to retreat with a loss of one hundred men. Soroveta was mortally wounded. The Spanish commander in his report of the engagement, claimed that the Carlists were defeated.

Assembling of the German Parliament.

BERLIN, March 12.—The German Parliament convened at noon to-day. The Emperor opened the session in person. In his speech from the throne the Emperor said he believed that the negotiations now in progress would result in the entire evac

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, March 15, 1873.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1873.

The yearly spawn of bank charters intended for the benefit of this city has happily been checked by the prompt veto of Governor Hartranft in their course of incubation, before being fully hatched. For this we owe him thanks. No one can object to the increase of banking capital in a manufacturing district like this, for the business needs and can use all the capital offered it and more too. What we object to is the "manner of it." Many of these charters call for a large authorized capital when but ten per cent. is paid in, and expect to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, who blazon on their signs a capital of half a million or a million, when they are actually working with but fifty or a hundred thousand dollars in cash.

It is an unworthy admission on the part of the managers and owners of such institutions when they avoid any individual liability, even the slight risk of double the amount of their stock, and seek to shelter themselves under the shield of a State charter, and at the same time with their decreased liability ask of the Commonwealth special privileges as to the power to charge rates of interest not accorded to older and well established institutions, to the National banks or to private bankers. The Governor has, however, punctured effectually these bubbles, and in his message discloses the true reason for asking special charters, the desire to obtain special privileges and at the same time decrease their liability.

The business community will always welcome new banking institutions which increase the amount of loanable capital in circulation and at the same time offer perfect security to depositors. The effect of such increase should be to cheapen money to manufacturers, ease the money market and decrease the rate of bank dividends. Whether such will be the effects, or whether it will be to foster a spirit of speculation, competition for trade and deposits leaning to a less careful scrutinizing of paper discounted, thus increasing the facilities for weak borrowers to extend their lines, and to an expansion by over trading and an undue extension of credits, remains to be seen.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115½	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116¾	116	116
10-40s	110¾	110¾	110¾
6-20s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency	113¾	113¾	113¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 12, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	115¾	115	115¼	115	115¼	115¼
Canton	87½	86¾	86¾	87	87	86¾
Western Union Tel	87½	86¾	86¾	87	87	86¾
Quicksilver	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
Pacific Mail	40¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39
Adams Express		94½	94½	94½		
Wells Fargo Express		91	91	91		
American Express		67¾		67¾		
United States Express		49¾		49¾		
New York Central	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Erie	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Michigan Central	108		108			
Lake Shore	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Illinois Central	122	80¾	80¾	121		80¾
Cleveland and Pitts						
Chicago and N. W				80		
Chicago and N. W. pref				91		
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Ft. Wayne				118		
St. Paul pref		74		74	74¾	
Wabash	24¾	24		24	24¾	
Wabash pref						
Fort Wayne	86¾	86¾		86¾		
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Terre Haute	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Chicago and Alton			108			
Chicago and Alton pref						
Boston, Hart. and Erie	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Harlem	126	126	126	126	126	126
Del. Lack. and West						
C. C. and I. C				41¾		41¾
Hartford and Erie				46		
Iron Mountain						
Atlantic Mail						

—The circular of a leading New York house has the following: **The exports of specie this week** amounted to $900,000, chiefly silver. In need not excite surprise, if under the demoralization of exchange (prime 60 days' bills being negotiable to-day at 107¾, and offered at 108 on Wednesday's steamer,) if gold should come this way, if for nothing else than effect. To-day's rates for business would permit imports of coin at a profit of 3 cents to 3 cents per ounce as the quotable price of American gold in London. The future is awaited with curiosity and anxiety.

As for gold, it has been characterized pretty much by the same features as the history of the day is being the same as yesterday afternoon, 115¾@115¾. The premium has not varied a hair's breadth since the present point since September, 1870. Fortune is an artificial sign, though while the manipulation of the volume controls the premium, gold, it would be hazardous to sell it for future delivery, the shorts in the market are already put to much pains and expense to obtain gold for delivery, and have been compelled to pay to-day very heavy charges to get it for use until Monday. The borrowing rates were as follows, in the order quoted: 1-32, 1-64, 1-64, 1-16, 3-32, 1-16, 3-32, 1-16 was bid at the close.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 75 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	57¾	Lehigh Navigation	33½
Reading	57¾	Lehigh Coal	48
United Co's. of N. J	123½	Pittsburgh 55	43
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	60¾	Central Transp'n	48
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾		

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

March 8.—Scotch wool is without change. Cablegrams report a further advance in prices, Coltness and Gartsherrie being now quoted 10d., and Glengarnock 20s. The market continues in a state of demand for consumption from various causes, such as the high cost here, the difficulty of moving goods, and active shipments of manufactured goods, these all tend to restrict purchases beyond present needs. Most of the sales noted below were made on specimens. Sales to quote Eglinton $55; Glengarnock $56@57; Gartsherrie $59@60; and Coltness nominally $61@62. The sales are 70 tons Glengarnock, part at $55, currency, part 30 days; 60 do. and small lots Gartsherrie, $60; and 280 tons Monklands, at Philadelphia, on terms and rate made public. American pig is without much change; several rolling mills we understand, are shut down for the week for want of coal. No. 1 pig may be quoted firm at $50, and No. 2 $46@49; gray forge is in less demand than Nos. 1 and 2, and may be quoted at $40@44; 100 tons Nos. 1 and 2 sold at about our quotations. New English rails are quiet and nominal, and the few sales made are at less than cost of importation; the stock is said to be about 25,000 tons, 10,000 tons of which is available for mercantile purposes, but generally held above our quotations, it costing about $78 gold to land them down here. American are looking upward, though no sales have been made above $80 currency; most holders here now asking $82@83. In old iron rails there is nothing doing—they may be quoted nominally $57@60 for D. H., and $56@60 for T., spring inactive, but holders are demanding $67@60 for No. 1 wrought from yard; there is nothing offering from dock. Manufactured iron, from steady to somewhat lower firm, prices abroad are advancing. The following telegram was received yesterday from Liverpool:

LONDON, March 4.—The iron workers of Methyr-Tydvil have signified their willingness to resume work at the old rate of wages until the end of the present month, if an advance of five per cent. is guaranteed from April 1.

IMPORT OF IRON INTO NEW YORK FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 28, 1873.

	Bar. Tons.	Pig. Tons.	Sheet, &c. Tons.	Bolts. Tons.
From foreign ports	1,501	9,711	31,539	
Coastwise	1		479	
Total	1,502	9,711	32,339	
Same time, 1872	3,897	12,931	53,332	

—*Shipping List.*

IMPORT OF WOOL INTO NEW YORK, FROM JAN. 1 TO FEB. 28, 1873.

	Bales.
From Foreign Ports	7,349
Coastwise Ports	4,683
Total	12,032

—*Shipping List.*

March 8.—The market presents a decidedly better appearance, and prices have taken a very firm stand. Dealers express confidence that at the auction sales next week, a brisk trade will immediately set in. A large number of manufacturers remain in the city, and are quietly purchasing to maintain their reduced stocks. The sale of the 6th inst. was considered a success. The attendance was large, and the bidding animated. The prices, taking all together, were fully up to expectations: prime to or ongual full market rates, while the Philadelphia sales disposed of at figures somewhat below. The following will give some idea of the descriptions sold and the prices obtained: Saxony fleece, 75c; unmerchantable do, 38@44½c; pulled 26@42c; Cape 37@45c; California Fraser, Colorado 18@24c; Combing 34c; Texas 23@35c; Oregon 27½@30c; East Indian 45@51; Arizona 44@47c; New Zealand 32@37c; Mestiza hurry 14@17c; grass-fed mohair 34@46c, and a small lot of washed Angora at 25@42c. The sales at private comprise 25 bales Montevideo at 48c; 25,000 lbs Texas, 28@29c; 10,000 lbs XX Ohio, 62c; 32,000 lbs fall California, 23@28c; 16 bales spring do, 26c; 25,000 lbs pulled, 45@50c; 70 bales scoured do, 43@47½c; 50,000 lbs foreign Noils, 15,000 lbs Colorado, 31 bags X pulled, and 2,500 lbs Ohio fleece, on private terms. By sample 15 bales Cape wool at 32½@56c; 20 do Australian, 38@52; 35 do Crimea, 15@25; 10 do combing delaine, 34@37½; and 3 do Buenos Ayr sheep skins, 22@26c, cash.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

March 8.—There is no improvement to note in the market for wool, which remains as very much depressed. In fact, sales have been made this week at lower prices than last week, and there appears to be a "seeking" to find the market at which buyers will commence operations. The stock of good fleece wool in this market is not heavy, and manufacturers are carrying light stocks; nor can the holder seems anxious to sell, and buyers do not raise the advantages of this desire, since to lead prices down. During the past few days purchasers have had things entirely their own way, buying at about their own prices, and even when getting wool on their own terms have not felt pressed heavily. The opinion among the trade seems to be that the bottom has been reached, but everything is unsettled and uncertain.

The sales of good western fleeces have been small. Ohio has sold at 38@60c; Michigan at 34@37c, and other grades in proportion. Pulled wools are quiet, and sales are made at prices which vary so widely as to render it almost impossible to give quotations. Foreign wools are selling at prices about equal to that on domestic. A fair price for choice lots of Cape wool, as the market goes, is 50c, though some small and very choice lots bring a little higher price. Inferior grades are selling as low as 32c. Reports from the London sales state that the market for Australian is without change. There have been some purchases on boston account, but prices which will make secured cost about the same as secured Ohio bought at current rates.

Receipts of wool for the week ending March 6th foot up 3,328,600 lbs domestic, and 1,014,000 lbs foreign.

Sales for the week have been 560,000 lbs domestic and 86,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 40,000 lbs at 57@60c; 32,000 lbs Ohio at 60c; 40,000 lbs do on private terms; 5,000 lbs Michigan at 55c; 5,000 lbs do at 58c; 6,000 lbs medium at 56@57c; 5,000 lbs do at 56c; 4,800 lbs Pennsylvania XX at 66c; 5,000 lbs New Hampshire at 60c; 10,000 lbs do at 60c; 3,000 lbs No 1 and 2 at 15 @25c; 1,000 lbs coarse at 55c. In unwashed the sales have been 1,000 lbs at 25c, and 30,000 lbs at 40c.

In pulled wool the sales have been 1,000 lbs extra at 55c; 7,000 lbs do at 55c; 2,000 lbs do at 56c; 3,000 lbs do at 57c; 10,000 lbs do and super at 55c; 10,000 lbs do at 56c; 7,000 lbs super at 55@56c; 2,000 lbs do at 60c; 4,000 lbs do at 63c; 2,000 lbs No 1 at 45c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—To-day was chilly and cold, with frequent attempts at snow, but so used are we to cold weather that little complaint was heard. Business generally is reported active and daily on the increase. And why should not such be the case? Navigation on our rivers has been resumed; ice and snow on the railroads have disappeared, and the country roads are fast becoming passable. The only drawback is a stringent money market; but the advantages will outweigh the drawbacks, and we predict the largest spring trade ever witnessed in Pittsburgh. We have little new to give the reader with regard to the main characteristics of the market. The leading staples remain unchanged in prices, whilst the usual fluctuations occur in minor articles. There is a fair demand for clover and timothy seeds, and prices, though not quotably higher, are very firm. The flour market is active, and country orders are on the increase. The grain market remains about the same as at last quotations; although receipts are light, so far as wheat is concerned, they are fully up with the demand. Oats is a shade firmer for choice roll. Eggs are arriving freely, and the tariff is daily becoming reduced. Apples are scarce and higher. Poultry, live and dressed, is very scarce, with a light demand. Business men are fully prepared to meet the spring trade, their stocks being full and complete, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Flour, bbls	7,228	6,672
Apples, barrels	322	876
Cheese, boxes	499	1,050
Corn, sacks	1,963	1,214
Wheat, sacks	3,262	1,676
Barley, sacks	4,108	7,293
Rye, sacks	266	393
Oats, sacks	4,001	9,012
Butter, packages	390	819
Bacon, pieces	2,388	9,466
Bacon, hams	613	278

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—Scarce and prices advanced. Prime eating and cooking $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl; common $1 50 @2 00. Receipts 876 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand moderately active at 55 @60c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—We have no change to note in prices, and quote common soda ash at 4½@4¾c; refined 5¾@6c; pots, 9½@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3¾@ 4¾c; little soda, 2½@2¾c; black, 2½@2¾c.

ALES—Following are the figures at which Pittsburgh brands are sold: X, ₩ ₩ bbl; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $11.

BUTTER—Strictly choice roll for table use is scarce and in demand, and will readily command 32@33c ₩ lb; good to prime 28@30c ₩ lb. Receipts 47 packages.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market reported moderately active at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 15c; mess pork $16 00; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; in half bbls, 10¼c; in kegs, 10¾c; in bladders, 10½c; pig feet, ₩ keg $1 50@1 75; $4 40. Receipts—Pieces 1,670.

BRANS—There is a better demand, and prices are a shade higher; white navy seils at $2 20@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BESEWAX—Sales in a limited way at 30@33c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, with sales at 4½@4¾c.

BARTERTOP—Balance in bond $9 00 ₩ doz; ₩ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE—Receipts very light and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: New York Factory 7c; Ohio do 15½c; Dairy 14¾c; Factory 15c; Sweit 12½@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Demand fair; Sackett's and Carey's brands are held at $13 50@14 00 ₩ bbl; cultivated held at $12 50@12.

CARBON OIL—Sales, car lots, at 15¾@15½c, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair demand at $7 25@8 00 ₩ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet at 7@8c for peaches, halves; choice apples 5½@6c; fair, 4¾@4¾c.

EGGS—Market weak at 18@20c for strictly fresh. FEATHERS—The market, as stated in our general remarks, is active, with increased orders from the country. Prices remain unchanged, as the following figures: Choice red winter wheat flour $9 00@9 20 ₩ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 50; Allegheny, $9 50; Minnesota Island $8 50; Barry's Wisconsin $7 75. Rye flour $5 75. Receipts 1,437 bbls.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged. Following are the quotations in this market:

Sugars— Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow 11c; Calvert's extra C 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11½c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾; New Orleans 10¾@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¾@22c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26¾c; roasted, loose 27¾c; in packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common 28@34½c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 75c ₩ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—Tac.

Spices—Pepper $2 50; Valencies 10¾c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last, by rail and river, are as follows:

	Wheat, sacks.	Oats, sacks.	Corn, sacks.
Wednesday	410	999	
Thursday	1,672		310
Barley, sacks			

The arrivals of wheat continue light, and the demand is altogether local. No. 1 red winter sold at $1 58@1 90; white 2@50 better. Oats—Market dull, with sales of 10,000 bushels, mixed 41@43c; prime white 43@45c. Corn—Market dull; shelled, on track, 40@50c; free in elevator 38@39c; car, in bulk, 40@50c. Rye held at 80c. Barley—The uncertainty as to the fate of local option has demoralized the barley market for the present. Prices nominally 95c@$1 for fall; spring 85@90c.

HAY—There is an increased demand, and sales are reported to-day at $20 50@21 00 for half and track at $22@23 ₩ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

LARD—Cleveland white $7 ₩ bbl; mixed 41@43c; prime white 43@45c. Corn—Market dull; shelled, on track, 40@50c; free in elevator 38@39c; car, in bulk, 40@50c. Rye held at 80c. Barley—The uncertainty as to the fate of local option has demoralized the barley market for the present. Prices nominally 95c@$1 for fall; spring 85@90c.

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HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

LARD OIL—Sales at 97½@97½c ₩ gallon.

LIMA PEAS—Bran 85@90c ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 20 @1 30; sundsts $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Yellow 3@3½c, red 2¾ 50@3 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 77@ 78c; store 82@85c. Mixed at lower rates.

PROVISIONS—Dressed turkey is in demand at 14@ 16c ₩ lb; live 65@75c ₩ pair. Few in the market.

RAGS—Sales at 3¾@3¾c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 $1 45.

SEEDS—Following are the quotations of 6 doz each:

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@5 75; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 60@1 70 ₩ bush.

SALTPETRE—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c ₩ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market continues very dull whilst low prices for crude and refined is the order of the day. This, however, has been the situation for some time. In regard to prices we have no change to note. Parker's is still selling at $2 00@2 05 per bbl, equal to 5¾c here. For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We have to report a continued dull market, with offers to sell standard brands at 14½c. This is certainly a low figure.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was steady, with sales to a fair extent at $1 90@2 00 for city make; $1 85 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 12.—The *Herald* says: The market is not materially changed from yesterday's quotations. At Oil City the feeling is weaker, and buyers hold off for lower figures. The market closed at $2 15 bid and $2 20 asked. Parker's steady at $2 02½@2½c. Tidioute unchanged. Sales: 1,700 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 02½
200 bbls upper road, spot.....2 02½
1,0 0 bbls Oil City, spot, seller 5.....2 02½
2,0 0 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 02½
1,00 bbls Parker's, spot.....2 02½
2,000 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 90

ROUSEVILLE, March 12.—Market unchanged at $2 00.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 12.—Market dull at $2 @2½ 05.

OIL CITY, March 12.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 15; upper road $2 01; lower road $2 00.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Closing 11.—Crude in bulk 8¾c, with a moderate inquiry for refined. Refined selling slowly, with market more in buyers favor; quoted at 16c, spot, delivered 90c. Philadelphia is in delivery moderately active; refined, immediate delivery, quoted at 17¾c; the sales embrace 4,000 bbls, last half at 17¾@18c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Market quiet but firm; S. W. 18¾@19c; crude 9c. Sales 240; sales none. Futures: April 18¾c; May 19c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, March 12.—Market very quiet at $2 20. PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—Refined 19¾c; crude in bulk 8c; barrels 14c. Market quiet.

TIDIOUTE, March 12.—Market quiet and firm at $1 95.

FOXBURG, March 12.—Market quiet and dull, with very little offering; $2 00 bid.

PARKER'S, March 12.—Market quiet for sales at $2 05.

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

The following are the ruling prices in this market reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c
Oak sole, heavy	36@42c
Oak sole, Spanish	37@40c
Slaughter, rough	34@38c
Red sole B A middle	31@36c
Red sole B A heavy	31@35c
Red sole Orinoco	29@32c
Shoe skirting	28@ c
Buffalo skirting	26@ c
Black bridle, ₩ doz	84@86c
Oak harness, best city	41@42c
Oak harness, country	38@42c
Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	84@86c
Hand leather, ₩ ft	28@32c
Waxed calf	1 30@1 50
Wax kip	80@ 85c
Waxed upper, ₩ ft	28@32c
Calf skins, ₩ pc	1 50@1 75
Calf	2 25@2 50

HIDES.

Green salted, 25 weights	11½@11½c
Green "butchers' hides, cow & steer	8 @9 c
Green salt kip	9@10 c
Green salt calf	15 @17 c
Green butch'rs do	12 c
Dry flint hides	22 @24
nominal	

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure	7@8c
Extra	8@8½c
Strained	7@7½c
Bank Oil	7@7½c
Tallow	6@6½c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

	Price ₩ lb.		Price ₩ lb.
Boston crackers	8½c	Oyster crackers	7½c
Boston Boneless crackers	10 c	Lemon crackers	12½c
Butter crackers	8 c	Soda crackers	7½c
Cream crackers	22 c	Sugar crackers	10 c
Fruit crackers	13 c	Water crackers	10 c
Fruit Cakes	13½c	Wine crackers	10 ½c
Ginger cakes	13 c	Lemon Jumbles	13½c
Ginger snaps	13½c	Sugar Jumbles	13½c
N Y water crackers	7½c	Spiced Jumbles	13 c
Orange cakes	13 c	Novelty crackers	15 c
Imperial crackers	18 c		

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Following are the ruling prices of wrapping paper for the different grades enumerated:

Railing papers	4@5½c
Manila papers	8c
Hardware papers	7@8 and 12c
Glass papers	5@6c
Rag wrapping papers	4½ and 5c
Felt papers	4@4½ and 5c
Crown	20c
Medium	25c
Double crown	$1 00

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 2 75
Hurl A " "	3 25
Hurl A " "	2 75
Hurl " "	2 25
Hurl " "	1 75
Round Hurl	3 50
Hamilton	2 25
Western common	2 00
Broom corn, prime to fine	$150@210
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	120@150
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	4 50

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands from	8 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Zinc paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@4 c

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

The following are the correct rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg 100 lbs	$6 25
Horse shoes, ₩ keg 50 lbs	6 50
Horse shoes, smaller lots	6 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg, $1 00 higher.	

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

REMARKS—The weather is all that could be expected of the fickle month of March—alternate sunshine, snow and rain. Trade in all branches is reported more active. With navigation free from ice, railroads in good running order, country roads becoming passable, and the spring trade at hand, nothing but a stringent money market stands in the way of an immense trade. But we opine that the enterprise and indomitable perseverance of our business men will find means to overcome this obstacle to their success. As a general rule the markets are unchanged in prices. All leading branches of trade are fully prepared to meet the wants of the coming spring trade. For reliable houses see advertising columns of the COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	12½c	Duquesne	12 c
Eagle	13 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11¾@12c	Richmond	11¾@ c
Spragues	11¾@ c	Pacifics	11¾@ c
Americans	11¾@ c	Mourning	11¾@ c
Conestogas	11¾@ c	Garner	11¾@ c
Allen Pinks	12¾@ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14	Glasgow	13½
Slates	14		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	30c	Manchester	30c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whittaker	40 c	Conestoga Medal	21c
Portsmouth	32 c	Pennsylvania	17c
Roanoke	28 c		

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ₩ lb
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	20
⅜ inch diameter	19½
½ inch diameter and upwards	19½
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½
Hay, stave and weather tarpaulin	19½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Manilla	19
Tarred hemp	20
Tarred hemp and lath rope	20
Hemp rope	19

SISAL ROPE.

¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	17
⅜ inch diameter, and will readily command 20@22c ₩ lb; good to prime 23@26c ₩ lb. Receipts 47 packages.	

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market reported moderately active at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams 13½c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 7½c; rib sides 8¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 10c; dried beef 15c; mess pork $16 00; ham sausage 10c; lard, in tierces, 9¾c; in half bbls, 10¼c; in kegs, 10¾c; in bladders, 10½c; pig feet, ₩ keg $1 50@1 75; $4 40. Receipts—Pieces 1,670.

BRANS—There is a better demand, and prices are a shade higher; white navy seils at $2 20@3 00 ₩ bushel.

BESEWAX—Sales in a limited way at 30@33c ₩ lb.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, with sales at 4½@4¾c.

BARTERTOP—Balance in bond $9 00 ₩ doz; ₩ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE—Receipts very light and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: New York Factory 7c; Ohio do 15½c; Dairy 14¾c; Factory 15c; Sweit 12½@16c.

CRANBERRIES—Demand fair; Sackett's and Carey's brands are held at $13 50@14 00 ₩ bbl; cultivated held at $12 50@12.

CARBON OIL—Sales, car lots, at 15¾@15½c, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a fair demand at $7 25@8 00 ₩ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Market quiet at 7@8c for peaches, halves; choice apples 5½@6c; fair, 4¾@4¾c.

EGGS—Market weak at 18@20c for strictly fresh.

FEATHERS—The market, as stated in our general remarks, is active, with increased orders from the country. Prices remain unchanged, as the following figures: Choice red winter wheat flour $9 00@9 20 ₩ bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $9 50; Allegheny, $9 50; Minnesota Island $8 50; Barry's Wisconsin $7 75. Rye flour $5 75. Receipts 1,437 bbls.

GROCERIES—Prices unchanged. Following are the quotations in this market:

Sugars— Knight's yellow 8¾c; Knight's extra C 10c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 11¾c; Phœnix, yellow 11c; Calvert's extra C 11¾c; Calvert's extra B 11½c; Calvert's A 12c; crushed, powdered and granulated 13¾c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¾; New Orleans 10¾@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21¾@22c; prime 23 @23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26¾c; roasted, loose 27¾c; in packages, 28c.

Syrups—Common 28@34½c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phœnix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8¾@9c; Rangoon 7¾@7¾c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 75c ₩ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—Tac.

Spices—Pepper $2 50; Valencies 10¾c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ₩ box.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last, by rail and river, are as follows:

	Wheat, sacks.	Oats, sacks.	Corn, sacks.
Wednesday	410		999
Thursday	1,672		310
Barley, sacks			

The arrivals of wheat continue light, and the demand is altogether local. No. 1 red winter sold at $1 58@1 90; white 2@50 better. Oats—Market dull, with sales of 10,000 bushels, mixed 41@43c; prime white 43@45c. Corn—Market dull; shelled, on track, 40@50c; free in elevator 38@39c; car, in bulk, 40@50c. Rye held at 80c. Barley—The uncertainty as to the fate of local option has demoralized the barley market for the present. Prices nominally 95c@$1 for fall; spring 85@90c.

HAY—There is an increased demand, and sales are reported to-day at $20 50@21 00 for half and track at $22@23 ₩ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 35@40c ₩ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ₩ bbl.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

LARD OIL—Sales at 97½@97½c ₩ gallon.

LIMA PEAS—Bran 85@90c ₩ cwt.; middlings $1 20 @1 30; sundsts $1 00@1 10.

ONIONS—Yellow 3@3½c, red 2¾ 50@3 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 77@ 78c; store 82@85c. Mixed at lower rates.

PROVISIONS—Dressed turkey is in demand at 14@ 16c ₩ lb; live 65@75c ₩ pair. Few in the market.

RAGS—Sales at 3¾@3¾c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₩ bbl; No 2 $1 45.

SEEDS—Following are the quotations of 6 doz each:

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@5 75; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 60@1 70 ₩ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 8@8½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c ₩ gal.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, March 13, 1873.

The following are the card rates:

MANILA ROPE.

	Cts. ₩ lb
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter	20
⅜ inch diameter	19½
½ inch diameter and upwards	19½
Tarred rope and lath yarn	18½
Hay, stave and weather tarpaulin	19½

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

IS a son-in-law bound to support his mother-in-law? This is a conundrum which bothers a good many people. It comes up in court occasionally; but the more decisions there are on the point, the deeper becomes the muddle. For instance: In the New York Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, a suit came up involving certain questions of domestic economy, in which Judge DALY rendered a decision, one part thereof being that a son-in-law is, in law and duty, bound to furnish his mother-in-law shelter and sustenance. Per contra, it was only the other day that Judge LARREMORE, of the same city, ruled, in a similar case, that a man who took a wife did not marry the whole family. When Judges thus disagree, who shall decide?

WE SURRENDER a large portion of our space in this issue to the publication of the decision of Judge HARDING in the Luzerne county contested election cases, to which reference was made in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. We bespeak for it the careful perusal of our readers, and we particularly commend the shameful revelations with which it deals to the consideration of the home organ of the Democracy, as furnishing the most irrefragable evidence yet adduced of the Democratic devotion to purity of elections—a subject to which that paper has so repeatedly and lovingly recurred of late. Being the first important case under the new Registry law, the decision, and the facts and circumstances on which it was based, are of the greatest interest throughout the Commonwealth.

VERILY, the telegraph is a great invention. Transactions of immense magnitude, between parties widely separated, are now conducted by electric current, and concluded in a few days or even hours; whereas, under the old system, months would have been consumed. The latest triumph of this sort was the recent swindle on the Bank of England, by which that staid and solid institution was defrauded of a million of dollars. It is said to be pretty well settled that the concoctor of this scheme was in New York all the time, and directed the movements of his confederates in London by means of cipher dispatches sent by cable. It is also hinted that the detectives have a slight clue upon which to work, and that it is barely possible that those implicated in this gigantic piece of knavery may be brought to justice. Money is potent, however, and they have lots of it.

STANLEY AFRICANUS mourns, but not as one without hope. STANLEY went to Chicago to lecture. He met at his hotel a Southern gentleman named DORLAND, pleasing in address, fluent in speech, and engaging in manner—as wise as a serpent, but not as harmless as a dove. This modern ALFRED JINGLE was bolstered up with testimonials as to his respectability from BAYARD TAYLOR, WENDELL PHILLIPS, JOHN B. GOUGH, HORACE GREELEY, and other men of distinction throughout the nation. STANLEY arranged with this man to lecture for $150 per night, DORLAND to take the remainder of the proceeds and pay all bills. Under this arrangement one lecture was delivered, DORLAND receiving all the cash and passing $70 over to STANLEY. Since then the enterprising Southerner has been invisible to the eyes that discovered LIVINGSTONE. STANLEY not only lost $200 for printing, advertising hall, &c. "How I lost DORLAND," should be the subject of his next address.

SOME idea of the magnificent proportions which the manufacturing interests of the country are beginning to assume, may be derived from a study of the data furnished by the last census. In the several States and Territories there were then 252,148 establishments for manufacturing purposes, using 40,090 stationary engines, and employing 2,053,988 persons in the several branches of industry represented. The capital invested was set down at $2,118,247,069, and the amount of wages paid during the year, in 1870, and with the solid same crinkle and grimace, may be commendable, but it is at the same time tiresome and characterless to the last degree.

Artists, therefore, and people who can afford to affect art are rushing in to secure whatever railroads and telegraphs and two cent newspapers omit. If Bohemia have left of the world "the odd and the ideal. The gilt and satin-packed upholsterer is no longer fashionable—high art is fashionable and high art is simplicity in the shape of logs and old oak furniture, and straight backed chairs and Dresden shepherdesses.

The modern art of war has taught us how to kill by wholesale, without the use of swords or other hand instruments, which will soon become rare; old weapons are, therefore, in demand for walls, interspersed with stags' heads and other evidences of the love of our ancestry for deeds of valor. The fortunate possessor of revocationary relics should guard them safely, for though they have not yet the interest which attaches to such European belongings, yet their time approaches.

THE latest advices from England state that the coal famine in that country has produced a crisis in the cotton and other trades, as well as in the iron market; that its pressure is daily becoming more disastrous, and interfering seriously with, alas, coal is the suffering and so profound the alarm, that the subject of government proposing a temporary stoppage of the export of coal is discussed with considerable animation in commercial circles, and there seems to be a general tendency to agree that in the case of such a national disaster as the present scarcity and high price of fuel, the ordinarily rigid laws of free trade might legitimately be relaxed for the general good of the community. Another subject also which has provoked discussion is the propriety of the government, if possible, becoming the owners of the collieries of the United Kingdom, even in preference to acquiring the railways. But England's trouble is our opportunity. All the conditions necessary to achieve greater manufacturing and commercial prosperity than England ever saw, exist in this country. There is no occasion for special haste, but this is the time for American industrial enterprise to begin to gather its rewards.

ENGLAND is slow to adopt America ideas, but they are gradually securing a foothold. Railway travelers are often greatly inconvenienced by the manner in which baggage is transported in that country. It is tumbled pell-mell into a van, the company not holding itself responsible for its safe carriage or delivery at its destination; as a result of which the traveler has to look after it himself. To overcome this evil, a novel insurance system has been inaugurated in London, under the name of the Railroad Passengers' Luggage Insurance and Baggage Delivery Company, capital $1,000,000. Tickets of insurance are granted for luggage at a low rate, on the same principle as that adopted by the accident insurance companies for personal accidents. These tickets will be issued at every station, irrespective of distance, and to cover a specified number of packages, according to the amount insured for. At the termination of the journey, if the luggage is not forthcoming, notice is to be sent to the insurance company immediately, and if, at the expiration of one month, the missing package or packages cannot be traced, the amount insured for, or a due proportion thereof, will be paid on a formal declaration being made. Few persons would object to paying a few cents to assure the safe delivery of their trunks and parcels or a guarantee of indemnity in case of their loss.

A NEW DISEASE has appeared among the horses in New York and Brooklyn, which renders them incapable of work, and causes great uneasiness among their owners. The malady first manifests itself by tenderness of the feet. All kinds of horses, from the carefully groomed roadster to the neglected and abused cart-horse, are thus afflicted. Horses limp along in front of all varieties of vehicles, and sick animals are seen in front of nearly all the street cars. The veterinarians call it "scratches," but the general belief among keepers of private horses is that the disease arises from the application of salt to the railway tracks. The disorder lasts about two weeks, and at the advanced stage of it a thick, yellow matter runs from the fetlocks. In a few instances the horses have been killed and dropped off. The remedy found most efficacious is a warm poultice of flour meal, frequently renewed.

THE New York papers mention a case which shows that some rascally genius has invented a new device wherewithal to ensnare mercenary rustics. It seems that a citizen of Mattoon, sent to the Superintendent of Police at New York a lithographed circular similar to those that are used in the "saw-dust game," which he had received through the mails. This epistle represents that its author bought at a very low figure, 1,200 yards of fine silk that had been stolen from the Boston Store. A sample of which accompanies the circular; that he is sick and afraid to dispose of it in the city, and that he is compelled to propose that he will sell it to the party addressed for 25 cents a yard, to be paid for in installments of $50 per month. An innocent-looking postscript adds that a remittance of $10 will be necessary to get the silk out of pawn.

THE demoralization that exists among the nobility of Great Britain is forcibly suggested by facts that are recited in recent English correspondence. For example, two young men both highly connected, came into court, one having accused the other of cheating at cards. The accused denied this, but admitted enough to show that he was little else than a professional gambler; while the accuser was compelled on cross-examination to admit that he frequented the lowest gambling houses and was the constant companion of thieves and demi-reps of both sexes. Again, a lordly young lieutenant in a fancy regiment has recently absconded, leaving a forged check afloat. Finally, an Irish nobleman, whose motto, translated, is, "Virtue alone ennobles," has been convicted of bastardy.

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.

Ritualism and Rationalism in Dress—High Art in Furnishing—Fresh Spring Styles.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, March, 1873.

If winter has not gone, Lent has come, and the voice of pleasure is no longer heard in the land. Housekeepers are glad of a rest, or of an opportunity to prepare spring clothing; so, whether High Church or Low Church, they accept Lent with contentment if not satisfaction, and close their doors to all but their friends and the regulation "caller."

Quite a notable winter has this one been of 1872-'73—severe as to cold and storms, prolific in lectures and entertainments of all kinds, but hard on all dependent creatures, and more agreeable to the greatest and best among us in promise than in performance.

The truth is, the whole world is bent on finding pleasure instead of performing, and so even our pleasures halt for want of a leg or a crutch to stand upon.

Among the genuine successes of the season may be mentioned the ladies' receptions, givenby the artists and literary clubs. With none of the stiffness or formality of the "party," they brought together nearly all the men and women known in art or literature, and mingling a regular programme of amusement with the chances of music and conversation, made the afternoon and evening entertainments which it is probable will lead to the realization of that dream of the future—a men's and women's club.

The cordial greeting extended to Miss Faithfull in New York and elsewhere, has been supplemented by letters received from different parts of the country, entreating her to stay longer, and as far as possible complete the good work she has begun. Her earnestness and sincerity of purpose have made the best possible impression, while her devotion to her work is in marked contrast to the glorification of self which distinguishes so many of our leaders.

THE GROWTH OF RITUALISM.

The High Church furore, which is partly the outgrowth of European travel, partly a lack of other resources, has seized many young ladies with arming vigor. It does not make them more industrious, or less given to gossip, so far as I know, but it sets them to studying up mediæval costumes, and constitutes its only adornment.

High peleriues are also made of silk, and of this and tarlatan and crepe, and even tulle ruching for covering low necks and perfectly simulate a high boddice, if made of a color to match the dress.

COIFFURES.

The revolution in regard to the hair is complete. Chignons, waterfalls, and chatelaine braids have disappeared.

The hair is now combed straight up from the back of the neck, twisted or folded in a smooth band on the top of the head, and surrounded by a braid which forms a coronet over the forehead.

The old style thus brought back is emphasized by the revival of the high-backed combs which belonged to the period, but instead of being worn as formerly on the top of the head, are now set up at the back, and upon a very tall woman make the length from the top of the comb to the nape of the neck something appalling to contemplate.

The front hair is still *crepé*, or raised in bandeaux, the latter being partially turned back to a round, full face, the former to a long, thin face, which needs the fringe of hair upon the forehead.

The succession of a high tortoise shell comb is now as great a desideratum as it was to our grandmothers, and the article commands as high a price as it did in the days of the latest inquisitive. Ladies must content themselves with an imitation tortoise shell, or with a jet comb, or maybap with no comb at all.

ORNAMENTS AND ONDITS.

Large pearl buttons and buttons of oxydized metal are in high vogue. Also buckles of jet or pearl—either square or shaped like a horseshoe. To wear with dresses mounted in this way there are morocco and gros grain belts and bands, barred with pearl or silver, to which are sprays or single flowers of the same, or small watch enclosed in a pearl or ebony case with monogram in the center, of silver. With costumes of black embroidered cashmere, black gros grain belts and bands are worn, and pockets thickly embroidered with jet.

The new straw trimmings are mixtures of straw and jet, and the rage for jet is extending to the straw bonnets. The latter, some of them embroidered with jet sprigs and dots.

Straw, it is understood, is to be the principal material for spring and summer bonnets, with but slight changes or modifications of shape. The crowns are a little more raised, but the coronet shape is retained, and the sailor hat set jauntily on the back of the head still promises to hold its own.

A new bonnet, or rather the revival of a very old style—the caleche—is talked of, but it can hardly be said to be going about in hats and bonnets, being made six months ahead of the market, are predestined as to shape and style by the successes of the year before.

The small—the very small—is said double, will be revived for out-door wear as warm weather approaches, but will hardly compete for popularity with the favorite lace jackets and pelerines.

WAIST COATS AND FICHUS.

High or low plain, straight bodies are no longer seen. Basques, or jackets with waist coats (real or simulated), are universal, and are made for the bridal dress of white satin as well as for the street dress of black alpaca.

The pretty sleeveless jackets, invaluable for covering a plain, old fashioned waist, and making presentable an otherwise hopeless toilette, are called waist coats, and thus mislead persons who are accustomed to consider a waist coat as the under part of a coat or jacket.

Very simple morning dresses of print, gingham or cambric are cut in the Gabrielle style, or with a yoke, or with pleated shirt waist, or skirt, and plain blouse polonaise—the latter belted in at the waist, but dresses of any pretensions whatever—whether silk, or woolen, or cotton—are made with high or low jacket waists, unless the skirt is accompanied by a polonaise.

In vests and fichus there are many new and pretty ideas—mixtures of crepe and lace, or velvet and lace, the bodice cut square in front and trimmed all round, and the fichu tied at the back, with a rose upon the left side. Crepe, it may be remarked, is very becoming used for vest or neck-tie.

Collars are now hardly seen, excepting upon elderly ladies. Young girls wear ruches of crepe lisse or tulle, and young, slender matrons a Francis II. fraise for the throat and ruffle for the wrist, of fine organdy or crepe lisse.

Plain, high dresses of black, pearl color, or cameo tinted silk, not unfrequently display a charming of tulle, laid in straight folds upon the jacket boddice, crossed at the waist, and widened out into wide scarf ends, which outline a small panier and form a sash bow, with ends low upon the left side of the skirt. A tulle ruche at the neck, and tulle pleatings at the wrist complete the costume.

The ornaments, if the dress is worn by a young lady, should consist of a black onyx locket, set with diamonds, and a small diamond solitaire ear rings. No bracelets, and few rings.

Very pretty collarets, or French capes for silk dresses, open in front, but not cut out, are composed of folds of crepe lisse, or tulle, the boddice, bordered with wide, peculiar lace, and finished with clustured bows of ribbons. The capes not unfrequently extend into a drapery for the skirt, and constitutes its only adornment.

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MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON.

For Oxide—Octahedral Iron Ore—Black Oxide or Magnetic Iron Ore.

DESCRIPTION.

Color usually iron black, but sometimes bluish or steel gray. Powder always nearly or quite black, and streak the same. The pure ore, when reduced to powder, is attracted by the magnet. Some specimens also possess polarity. It belongs to the cubical system of crystallization. Primary form a regular octahedron; cleavage, octahedral, imperfect. It possesses two square pyramids joined base to base, and having all of their lines of equal length. The crystal also assumes the form of the rhombic dodecahedron. Fracture uneven; but it is massive, but varies in texture in the fracture from coarsely crystalline to finely granular and massive.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

The black color of its powder and streak, and its strong action upon the magnet, will usually serve to distinguish this species from the specular oxide of iron, which it often resembles. Magnetic ores sometimes occur in connection with the specular iron ore, as in some of the Lake Superior ores.

COMPOSITION.

This mineral was formerly supposed to be a pure protoxide of iron. It was first proved by Berzelius that it contains both the protoxide and the peroxide of iron. According to the celebrated chemist the proportions are 31 protoxide to 69 peroxide; but these proportions are subject to great variations.

By the elementary analysis it consists entirely of iron and oxygen in the proportion of two atoms of peroxide (Fe O) to one atom of protoxide (Fe O), and contains 28.57 of oxygen and 71.43 of metallic iron. Its chemical formula is doubtless Fe O x Fe2 O3 (Fe O4), which would give oxygen 27.59 and metallic iron 72.41.

When we consider that the purest magnetic ore cannot contain more than 72.41 per cent of metallic iron, the two common absurdity of claiming "90 to 95 per cent. of iron" becomes exceedingly manifest.

Pure peroxide of iron is found crystallized in regular octahedra in the mines of Elba, known as *martite*, which belongs to the cubical system; it occurs in the shaty hematites of Lake Superior, and the magnetic ores of Northern New York. Ramsmedelsberg considers the peroxides and protoxides as being capable of replacing each other without change of form. It would thus appear that magnetite is only a particular variety of octahedrite in this mineral known as only is affected by the magnet. The magnetic ores are not usually mangniferous, but when they are they yield, supposing them to be pure, an excellent pig iron, admirably fitted for conversion into malleable iron.

The value and importance of this ore will be properly appreciated by the single remark, that the Swedish iron, justly esteemed in the arts, is entirely produced from it.

GEOLOGICAL SITUATION.

The magnetic oxide of iron is most generally found in beds or veins in the primary rocks, especially in granite, gneiss and mica slate. It has also been met with in serpentine, greenstone and hornblende rocks, and it is said to have been even observed in what have been called transition and secondary strata.

In Northern New York magnetic iron ore is also found as a widely diffused ingredient mountains of granite and gneiss in the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin.

In these counties it is found, with but few exceptions, in veins of considerable width and in deposits of very irregular outlines running parallel to the course of the stratification when the rock is stratified. The general direction of these beds is northeast and southwest, but is subject to local variations. The Moriah beds in Essex county are remarkable for richness and extent.

Among the few noteworthy *veins* are the *Cheever* in Essex county, and the *Arnold* in Clinton county.

The Cheever is a rich, fine-grained, black, magnetic ore between two regular walls, which may be spoken of with propriety as floor and ceiling, as the incline does not vary more than 15 to 20 degrees from a horizontal plane.

The Arnold is a rich blue ore, which has the granular structure of true magnetites, but possesses little or no magnetic properties, and in composition, giving almost an entire peroxide, and having a red powder and streaks, it resembles the hematites; it would not thus be improper to consider it a *Martite*.

The Moriah beds are well-defined walls of gneiss which dip to the northwest at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular.

The largest known formations of magnetite occur in the northern parts of the globe, in Scandinavia, Lapland, Siberia and North America, and it is the most important ore of Norway, Sweden and Russia.

THE latest magnificent enterprise originates of course, in the fertile mind of a benevolent Bostonian. He proposes to organize a company with a capital of twelve millions, with the object of inclosing a tract of several square miles in an immense glass structure, within which will be secured at a trifling cost a tropical climate, with its appropriate fruits and foliage, good hotels, picturesque drives, art galleries, an opera house, and, in fact, everything that consumptives could possibly wish for. The army of invalids who go to the West Indies and other localities under or near the equator will then be invited to stay at home and go through a course of hot house on an immense scale.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The First Important Case Under It.

Decision of Judge Harding in the Luzerne Contested Election.

THE LAW STRICTLY CONSTRUED.

Democratic Devotion to the Purity of Elections.

In the matter of the contested election of Mark A. Duffy to the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Luzerne. In the Court of Common Pleas.

Four contested elections are before us. Jurisdiction of two of them is given by the statute to the Court of Common Pleas; jurisdiction of the other two is given to the Court of Quarter Sessions. We shall write but one opinion, which must rule them all.

On the 17th of October, 1872, the petition of at least thirty of the qualified electors of Luzerne county, accompanied by the oaths of two of them of the truth of the facts set forth therein, was filed in this court; and thereupon, in pursuance of the statute and in conformity with established rules of practice, such orders were made and such action taken by the court as tended to an impartial and thorough investigation of the matters complained of in the petition, both possible and speedy. We need not recount the various steps subsequently taken in the case whereby the shadows surrounding it, as alleged on the one side and the other, have been lifted, and a stream of light has been let in to guide us towards a right determination of the issue involved. That issue is comprehended in the single inquiry, Have or have not the returns of the election of Mark A. Duffy as Recorder of Deeds for the county of Luzerne?

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The provisions of the act are plain and simple. A contest is instituted by filing in the proper court a complaint, signed by the requisite number of qualified electors, and verified by the oath of two of them, alleging "an undue election or false return" of any officer; whereupon, the court is to "proceed upon the complaint in a summary manner, finally concerning the same, according to the laws of this commonwealth." More than this, the court is "to decide not only on the validity of the contested election," but also "which of the candidates had the greatest number of votes."

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To keep Lear's case, 7 Parsons, 537, occurring some years later, the court advanced a step in the direction of inquiring into the merits, by entertaining the propriety of proceeding upon the "merits," still, only where the complaint, over the signature of the requisite number of qualified electors, and verified by the oath of two of them, charged "that many illegal votes had been polled, to an extent more than sufficient to overcome the return," besides other matters suggestive of great inaccuracy and possible fraud. But this was held not to be sufficient, technical rules were again applied, and the complaint was quashed. Indeed this remarkable proposition was laid down by the court, namely, that "they looked upon the several acts of the judges and inspectors of an election as too important and too sacred to be set aside upon grounds clearly stated, and showing such precise and specific instances of fraud or mistake as to satisfy the mind of the court." Mistake is manifestly under such a doctrine as this, not only the subject of the most minute consideration, but even its terms were comparatively unheeded. Charging "an undue election or false return" was a mere matter of verbiage in the eye of the court, but fraud or mistake must be so stated, and so stated and specifically stated, that the complaint, though drawn in the very words of the act, would not be entertained. The counsel, as it would seem, for the successful party in the case, disposed of inquiring into the "merits" of the case, or whether the votes polled had been legal or illegal, in a single sentence of this common wealth," but rather for the purpose of ascertaining whether the *fraud* or mistake complained of was sufficiently clear and downright darkness in which satisfied villainy had enshrouded itself, and, if so, to quash.

The new straw trimmings are mixtures of straw and jet, and the rage for jet is extending to the straw bonnets. The latter, some of them embroidered with jet sprigs and dots.

Straw, it is understood, is to be the principal material for spring and summer bonnets, with but slight changes or modifications of shape. The crowns are a little more raised, but the coronet shape is retained, and the sailor hat set jauntily on the back of the head still promises to hold its own.

A new bonnet, or rather the revival of a very old style—the caleche—is talked of, but it can hardly be said to be going about in hats and bonnets, being made six months ahead of the market, are predestined as to shape and style by the successes of the year before.

The small—the very small—is said double, will be revived for out-door wear as warm weather approaches, but will hardly compete for popularity with the favorite lace jackets and pelerines.

MAGNETIC OXIDE OF IRON.

For Oxide—Octahedral Iron Ore—Black Oxide or Magnetic Iron Ore.

DESCRIPTION.

Color usually iron black, but sometimes bluish or steel gray. Powder always nearly or quite black, and streak the same. The pure ore, when reduced to powder, is attracted by the magnet. Some specimens also possess polarity. It belongs to the cubical system of crystallization. Primary form a regular octahedron; cleavage, octahedral, imperfect. It possesses two square pyramids joined base to base, and having all of their lines of equal length. The crystal also assumes the form of the rhombic dodecahedron. Fracture uneven; but it is massive, but varies in texture in the fracture from coarsely crystalline to finely granular and massive.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.

The black color of its powder and streak, and its strong action upon the magnet, will usually serve to distinguish this species from the specular oxide of iron, which it often resembles. Magnetic ores sometimes occur in connection with the specular iron ore, as in some of the Lake Superior ores.

COMPOSITION.

This mineral was formerly supposed to be a pure protoxide of iron. It was first proved by Berzelius that it contains both the protoxide and the peroxide of iron. According to the celebrated chemist the proportions are 31 protoxide to 69 peroxide; but these proportions are subject to great variations.

By the elementary analysis it consists entirely of iron and oxygen in the proportion of two atoms of peroxide (Fe2 O3) to one atom of protoxide (Fe O), and contains 28.57 of oxygen and 71.43 of metallic iron. Its chemical formula is doubtless Fe O x Fe2 O3 (Fe O4), which would give oxygen 27.59 and metallic iron 72.41.

When we consider that the purest magnetic ore cannot contain more than 72.41 per cent of metallic iron, the two common absurdity of claiming "90 to 95 per cent. of iron" becomes exceedingly manifest.

Pure peroxide of iron is found crystallized in regular octahedra in the mines of Elba, known as *martite*, which belongs to the cubical system; it occurs in the shaty hematites of Lake Superior, and the magnetic ores of Northern New York. Ramsmedelsberg considers the peroxides and protoxides as being capable of replacing each other without change of form. It would thus appear that magnetite is only a particular variety of octahedrite in this mineral known as only is affected by the magnet. The magnetic ores are not usually mangniferous, but when they are they yield, supposing them to be pure, an excellent pig iron, admirably fitted for conversion into malleable iron.

The value and importance of this ore will be properly appreciated by the single remark, that the Swedish iron, justly esteemed in the arts, is entirely produced from it.

GEOLOGICAL SITUATION.

The magnetic oxide of iron is most generally found in beds or veins in the primary rocks, especially in granite, gneiss and mica slate. It has also been met with in serpentine, greenstone and hornblende rocks, and it is said to have been even observed in what have been called transition and secondary strata.

In Northern New York magnetic iron ore is also found as a widely diffused ingredient mountains of granite and gneiss in the counties of Warren, Essex, Clinton and Franklin.

In these counties it is found, with but few exceptions, in veins of considerable width and in deposits of very irregular outlines running parallel to the course of the stratification when the rock is stratified. The general direction of these beds is northeast and southwest, but is subject to local variations. The Moriah beds in Essex county are remarkable for richness and extent.

Among the few noteworthy *veins* are the *Cheever* in Essex county, and the *Arnold* in Clinton county.

The Cheever is a rich, fine-grained, black, magnetic ore between two regular walls, which may be spoken of with propriety as floor and ceiling, as the incline does not vary more than 15 to 20 degrees from a horizontal plane.

The Arnold is a rich blue ore, which has the granular structure of true magnetites, but possesses little or no magnetic properties, and in composition, giving almost an entire peroxide, and having a red powder and streaks, it resembles the hematites; it would not thus be improper to consider it a *Martite*.

The Moriah beds are well-defined walls of gneiss which dip to the northwest at an angle of 15 to 20 degrees from the perpendicular.

The largest known formations of magnetite occur in the northern parts of the globe, in Scandinavia, Lapland, Siberia and North America, and it is the most important ore of Norway, Sweden and Russia.

THE latest magnificent enterprise originates of course, in the fertile mind of a benevolent Bostonian. He proposes to organize a company with a capital of twelve millions, with the object of inclosing a tract of several square miles in an immense glass structure, within which will be secured at a trifling cost a tropical climate, with its appropriate fruits and foliage, good hotels, picturesque drives, art galleries, an opera house, and, in fact, everything that consumptives could possibly wish for. The army of invalids who go to the West Indies and other localities under or near the equator will then be invited to stay at home and go through a course of hot house on an immense scale.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The First Important Case Under It.

Decision of Judge Harding in the Luzerne Contested Election.

THE LAW STRICTLY CONSTRUED.

Democratic Devotion to the Purity of Elections.

In the matter of the contested election of Mark A. Duffy to the office of Recorder of Deeds for the County of Luzerne. In the Court of Common Pleas.

Four contested elections are before us. Jurisdiction of two of them is given by the statute to the Court of Common Pleas; jurisdiction of the other two is given to the Court of Quarter Sessions. We shall write but one opinion, which must rule them all.

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And yet, the admission appears in the record of testimony that "the filing in of the return papers of the Fifth ward, district of the city of Scranton, was not done by any member of the election board," further, that "in relation to the return papers of the First district of the Twelfth ward, Thomas Williams, an expert, to whom it was shown, together with a list of the Second district of the same ward, says: "The filling in of the figures on the back [of the] return papers were done [by] me." Second, I assume as to the manner of the same person."

D. D. Bidwell, Esq., of the bar, and Lewis Bennett, all of them experts, and gentlemen of high character, accord with Mr. Wilson as to the authenticity of the signatures of the judges to the various returns. G. A. Fuller and Lewis Pugh identify the signatures of the inspectors to those returns. It is enough for us to say, perhaps, that the person in whose handwriting these papers are thus found to be, has not an officer of election in Luzerne, in contradistinction to the judges and inspectors of the several election districts in the county of Luzerne met according to law, and after adding together the votes purporting to have been cast at the general election held on the 5th day of October, 1872, for Mark A. Duffy for the office of Recorder of Deeds for said county, returned that he had received three thousand two hundred and fifty-one votes, and that Otto Kaiser who was a candidate for the same office, had received twelve thousand nine hundred and forty votes. In addition to having that Mark A. Duffy was elected to the said office of Recorder of Deeds for said county, it is manifest, wherefore, it is alleged, charged and believed by the petitioners that an undue and fraudulent election was had in the several districts hereinbefore specially named, and that a false and fraudulent return thereof was made by the officers holding the elections therein; and further, that the said Otto Kaiser received a majority of all the legal votes cast at the general election throughout the county for said office of Recorder of Deeds, namely, twelve thousand nine hundred and forty votes, while the said Mark A. Duffy received only eleven thousand seven hundred and twelve of such legal votes; and that, therefore, the said Otto Kaiser having received a majority of all the legal votes polled at said general election, should have been returned as elected to the said office, and that the said Mark A. Duffy.

Without giving over severally and *en masse* the many specifications charging an undue election or false return in the four districts named, we abstract; and such of them as apply to all, or nearly all of the districts alike, we content ourselves by stating concisely:

First, that the persons holding the elections in these districts were not the lawfully elected officers for that purpose, but that, in the absence of the duly elected officers, and with the intent fraudulently to prevent a fair election, they intruded themselves into, and usurped the offices of judges and inspectors of the said elections. Intoxication was also generally charged against such persons.

Second, that, with a fraudulent intent, they willfully and corruptly refused to swear the Overseers appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to be present and perform the duties required of them by law, and by threats and intimidation did drive away and expel the said Overseers from the rooms where the elections were held, respectively.

Third, that they allowed persons not entitled, and persons not duly registered, and persons not qualified by residence in the proper districts, or by payment of taxes, to vote without challenge and without requiring of them the proofs required by law.

Fourth, that they allowed persons not residents of said districts, respectively, and minors and aliens to vote; and that they procured and used illegal registries of voters.

Fifth, that they received votes from naturalized citizens without requiring the production of their certificates of naturalization, though voting less than two consecutive years in the said districts, respectively; and that they absented themselves from their duties at the Election Boards, and refused to receive in favor of said Duffy and against Kaiser.

Sixth, that they neglected and refused to indorse such certificates when produced, as the law requires.

Seventh, that they entered false names upon the list of voters, and upon the registries, and names of persons who were not present at said elections.

Eighth, that they placed in the ballot-boxes false ballots for the said Duffy, so as to make the lists and ballots agree in number, and thus returned for him more votes than were actually cast for him.

Ninth,